

RECREATIONAL THERAPIST

This professional uses recreation to help rehabilitate the individual, whether physically or emotionally handicapped or disabled, mentally retarded or socially deprived. Recreational therapists are strongly psychologically-oriented.

Education and Training. High school diploma or its equivalent, a four-year college program for a bachelor's degree and another year for a master's degree.

Cost of Training. About the same as any college program in a similar institution. Scholarships and grants have been widely available but are primarily dependent on the state or federal funds for education.

Demand. These professionals are in very short supply and this is expected to continue into the future.

Places of Employment. In hospitals and psychiatric institutions; nursing homes and rehabilitation centers; agencies for the crippled, blind, mentally retarded, aged and the physically handicapped and disabled; teaching and some private practice.

Earnings. In general in the same area as the occupational therapist but can go up close to \$60,000 (as director of recreation for a very large city). Salaries are on the rise.

Chances for Advancement. Supervisory and administrative positions in hospitals and other institutions, agencies and government, head a teaching department or occasionally do private practice.

Source of More Information. The National Recreation and Park Association, 1703 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

DENTAL HYGIENIST

This professional cleans teeth, applies fluoride solutions to prevent decay, makes dental X-rays, examines teeth and mouths and teaches dental care.

Education and Training. High school diploma or its equivalent, and either a two-year college program with an associate's degree or a two-year course in a hygienist's school; perhaps a four-year college program with a bachelor's degree, or even go on to a master's degree.

Cost of Training. Either about what any college program in a similar institution would cost or very considerably less in the non-degree special schools.

Demand. In distinctly short supply and likely to remain so for quite some time to come.

Earnings. Begin in the \$4,000 to \$6,000 range and go up to \$10,000. Salaries likely to rise.

Chances for Advancement. With a master's degree the dental hygienist can move into teaching, administrative and public health jobs.

Places of Employment. In private dental offices, in schools and hospitals, in public health programs.

Source of More Information. American Dental Hygienists' Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

DENTAL ASSISTANT

This professional prepares office and patient for the dentist, hands him instruments and mixes his filling materials, does some dental laboratory work, develops X-rays.

Education Training. High school diploma or its equivalent, one or two years of vocational training. Often on-the-job training alone.

Cost of Training. Varies widely but considerably less than college program of same length.

Demand. Should have no trouble getting jobs.

Places of Employment. Private dental offices, some clinics and hospitals, some government agencies.

Earnings. Begin at about \$3,500 and go up to \$11,500.

Chances of Advancement, Limited.

Source of More Information. American Dental Assistants Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

MEDICALLY TRAINED SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN

Each year some 80,000 highly trained health personnel leave the armed forces, but our country still suffers from an acute shortage of just such persons. The prestigious American Hospital Association points out how carefully the military services screen their candidates for health training, how these people are frequently evaluated during their training and must meet both academic and professional requirements. For advanced training, further screening and evaluation is carried out.

To help both these people and the country, the Department of Defense cooperates with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Operation MEDHIC (Military Experience Directed Into Health Careers). This joint program is intended to help medically trained personnel continue their careers as civilians, thus solving two problems. The serviceman is informed either by a "transition" officer or by mail, 90 days before discharge, about MEDHIC. The interested serviceman need only fill out the MEDHIC qualification card outlining his or her background. This card is then sent to the MEDHIC agency in the state where the serviceman will locate—and here the information is matched with any job or educational opportunities, and both the serviceman and the institution are notified.

For example, 23 states now admit military corpsmen to the examination for licensed practical nurse without further training. And in the state of Washington a program called Medex has turned medical corpsmen into physicians' assistants to relieve the acute shortage of doctors. The only training is on the job with the physician.

Thus the returning medical corpsman can find considerable opportunity today to take a place in the country's health care setup and utilize their training, often without any additional schooling. The place to begin is with Operation MEDHIC.

Finally, for both civilian and military personnel there are two overriding sources of information about health careers—of which there are far more than the 17 listed here:

(a) Division of Careers and Recruitment, American Hospital Association, 840 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

(b) American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, an editorial published in the July 15 issue of the State of Columbia, S.C., deserves the attention of this body. The editorial, entitled "Washington Had to Reject Devil's Bargain on POW's," correctly points out the valid reasons why President Nixon refuses to set a fixed date for the withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam merely on the basis of an implied Communist promise to release American prisoners of war.

Agonizing as it is to families of POW's, President Nixon recognizes that we must not sacrifice the years of investment, in terms of American lives and treasure, in Southeast Asia, in order to bring about conditions which might—only might—result in the release of our men held captive.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

WASHINGTON HAD TO REJECT DEVIL'S BARGAIN ON POW'S

It is typical of the enemy's inhumanity that the latest "peace" proposal from Hanoi dangles before their anguished next of kin the issue of American prisoners of war. Fix a withdrawal date by the end of the year, Hanoi proposes, and the prisoners will be set free.

Despite pressure—understandable pressure—from some wives of captured servicemen in enemy hands, the Administration has rejected the proposal. It is hard to see how it could have done otherwise. An offer from the enemy, if otherwise unacceptable, is scarcely more acceptable because the enemy is using human captives as bargaining chips. Indeed, some will argue, any offer of this nature ought to be rejected out of principle.

This is ugly business, all right, but what choice is there? If the Administration is correct in believing that meeting the enemy's conditions would jeopardize South Vietnam's government and ultimately undermine the security of South Vietnam, then Hanoi's proposition takes on a sinister new meaning. Washington was being asked to sacrifice the crucial interests of most South Vietnamese for the sake of American prisoners of war. It was a devil's bargain.

Having consequently rejected it, the Administration now is reportedly in the process of formulating a counter-offer. What that offer will be, no one knows. But it is unlikely to propose total American withdrawal by the end of the year or any other time certain, this being the sure way (in the Administration's view) to guarantee failure of the Vietnamization program.

Must the enemy be kept in the dark in order for withdrawal to be accomplished without adverse effects on the Saigon Government? There is some evidence, surely, that this is the case—exhibit No. 1 being Hanoi's anxiety to pin down the United States to an explicit timetable. Hanoi, one gathers from the many references to a withdrawal by December 31, also wants the United States to clear out before the South Vietnamese army is fully prepared to defend the country unassisted.

That insistence on a pull-moll American withdrawal tips the enemy's hand as well as anything does. Such prescriptions action on our part, it is plain, probably would doom South Vietnam and convert into an utter rout an American commitment that, chances are, can be concluded short of a total defeat.

One's heart goes out to the families of American POW's, who are so ruthlessly exploited by the North Vietnamese Communists. But it is precisely because Washington was dealing with an enemy capable of such cruel tactics that the latest offer had to be rejected—even though the decision to reject it caused new agony to families who, God knows, have suffered enough.

THE PENTAGON PAPERS AND THE "PURSUIT OF EMPIRE"

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, one of the outstanding article-length analyses of the content and meaning of the Pentagon Papers appears in the current—August—issue of the Progressive. It was written by that magazine's Washington editor, Mr. Erwin Knoll, whose bitter but inarguable conclusion it is that—

We know now that it was no "mistake," no "accident," no "quagmire" into which America was inadvertently drawn, one reluctant footstep at a time. We know that